





The Daily Gazette,  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
**HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,**  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CASH IN HAND. **LIBRARY NOTICE.**

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
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## Republican Nominations.

For President,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,  
**HANNIBAL HAMLIN,**  
OF MAINE.

## Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:  
**WALTER D. MCINDOE,** of Marquette,  
**BRADFORD RIXFORD,** of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
**Wm. W. Vaughan,** of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
**J. Allen Barber,** of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
**H. Lindemann,** of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT:  
**JOHN E. POTTER,**  
OF Walworth County.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT:  
**LUTHER HANCHETT,**  
OF Portage County.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT:  
**A. SCOTT SLOAN,**  
OF Dodge County.

## Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff,  
**S. J. M. PUTNAM,** of Janesville.

For Register of Deeds,  
**K. W. BEMIS,** of Plymouth.

For Treasurer,  
**S. HOLDREDGE, Jr.,** of Magnolia.

For Clerk of the Court,  
**LEVI ALDEN,** of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Board,  
**S. L. JAMES,** of Beloit.

For District Attorney,  
**I. C. SLOAN,** of Janesville.

For County Surveyor,  
**EDWARD RUGER,** of Harmony.

For Coroner,  
**JOHN E. YOUNG,** of Harmony.

## Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Lima, Milton,  
Johnston, Bradford, La Prairie and Harrison,  
**B. F. CAREY,** of Johnston.

## Assembly Nomination.

The republicans of the second assembly district yesterday nominated Dr. B. F. Carey, of Johnston, as a candidate for the assembly. Dr. Carey is a man of the right stamp, active, intelligent and reliable. He has served his own town acceptably in the county board of supervisors, and will render good service to his district in the legislature. We look for a tall majority in the banner district of the county.

## "Lies and Knaves."

The Democrat of this morning has got on a fit of indignation. Several, probably a large number, of republican papers have asserted that Mr. Douglas, in a public discussion in 1844 denounced Henry Clay as "a black-hearted traitor" and as "the first American statesman who ever attempted to sell his country for British gold." Our neighbor declares that "the charge is a most false and malicious one, and which only those who are sunk so low in moral turpitude that they can only speak slanders and falsehoods, would ever be guilty of making." After indulging further in the use of the terms "falsehood" and "lie," the exhibition of anger, or virtue, is closed with the assertion that those who continue to propagate this charge "are liars and knaves."

This charge was first made, if we recollect rightly, by the Carrollton, Illinois, Free Press, and the language imputed to Mr. Douglas was alleged to have been used in a public discussion in Carrollton, in 1844, between Mr. D. and D. M. Woodson, then opposing candidates for congress. We have never before published anything in relation to this matter, because we knew nothing of its truth, and could find enough objections to Mr. Douglas without resorting to anything uncertain or doubtful.

Soon after the publication of this statement, Mr. Woodson was appealed to for his recollection as to its truth. To present the whole case to our readers, we publish the substance of the reply of Mr. W. as the Democrat itself states it:

"Judge Woodson says in his letter, that Mr. Douglas simply reproached Mr. Clay, for the part he took as secretary of state under Mr. Adams, in the effort they made during that administration to settle the disputed boundary between the United States and Great Britain, and as being the only statesman that had ever been willing to yield up any of our territory on the Pacific to Great Britain."

The charge thus contradicted, or modified, the Carrollton Free Press sustains its charge by the following testimony:

CARROLLTON, Ill., Sept. 20, 1860.

The undersigned hereby certify that we were present at a joint discussion between Stephen A. Douglas and D. M. Woodson, opposing candidates for congress, at Carrollton, in 1844, and that Mr. Douglas referred to Henry Clay's action and position on the Oregon boundary question, was naming it as one that had been denominated by Clay, using substantially the following language: "I denounced him in the congress of the United States as a *Traitor*, and I now denounce him as an old *BLACK HEARTED TRAITOR*." He also assailed him as being corrupt enough to be bribed with *British gold*.

Although the above statements have been the subject of frequent conversation among the old citizens of Carrollton, we have heretofore refrained from coming before the public (though frequently solicited), and only do so now because truth seems to demand it, as the statement has been branded as a falsehood by some of the public press.

DAVID PIERSON,  
ISAC LANDIS,  
WM. WINY,  
JAMES F. PINKERTON,  
JAMES S. BROWN,  
ADAM LEE.

"These witnesses, who have thus come upon the stand," says the Carrollton Press, "will be recognized as among our most respectable and reliable citizens."

(Mr. Brown being at this time a resident of Pike county, but well known here.) The name of David Pierson is as familiar as a household word all through this portion of Illinois, and is a synonym for integrity and scrupulous regard for truth. Isaac Landis is a minister of the Gospel, and a statement from his lips or pen will not for a moment be questioned by those who know him. Messrs. Winn, Lee and Pinkerton stand deservedly high in the community as upright citizens whose words need no endorsement. The testimony of any one of the men would be sufficient to convict Stephen A. Douglas before a jury, of his most gross assault upon the lauded Sage of Ashland, but when there is such an array of proof, who can doubt?

This statement of Mr. Pierson and his associates seems to us conclusive, and is corroborated by the general manner in which Mr. Douglas treats his political opponents. No public man in the Union more habitually maligns those who oppose him than Mr. Douglas, and no man is more unreserved in his denunciations. But not only does the general character of Mr. D., who is emphatically a "coarse-hand" debater, give plausibility to the charge, but the circumstances of the contest then pending render it very probable. Henry Clay was a candidate for President in 1844, and the editor of the Democrat, who admits that he was a whip up to 1862, must remember with what virulence and falsehood the great Kentuckian was assailed. "British gold" was a staple "argument" with the democrats, and "traitor" was a mild term of reproach for him; such a man as Douglas, who is never scrupulous in the choice of epithets, would be apt to connect with it "old black-hearted," and ring the common charge of "British gold" and "gold-bought whigs." (Parenthetically, when did Henry Clay advise the editor of the Democrat to unite with a party which had always trampled and vilified him?)

Whether our new neighbor will apply to us personally the term "liar and knave," for daring to express our opinion of the truth of the charge made against his candidate for the presidency, we cannot tell; but if it has any inclination to do so, we would suggest that it consider a moment in what position it has placed itself by retorting or failing to retract the forgeries attributed to Giddings, Wilson and Greeley.

PRYOR'S LAST.—The Hon. Roger A. Pryor must be taken in and cared for. His fame as an orator and doer does not satisfy him. He aspires to loftier heights—of the fame of Brutus. In his speech at Norfolk lately, he caught a glimpse of the adoration that if a President of the United States should dare to interpose the federal authority to prevent the secession of any southern state, and if no effort from any other quarter should be put forth in favor of the rebellious state, then he, Roger, will take a dagger and strike the hypocritical traitor to the heart, even as Brutus smote Caesar.

"If" Mr. Pryor should attempt any such performance, all that would be necessary to render it a farce would be for John F. Potter (with his Missouri Bowie-knife) to happen around about the time of its enactment.

The truthful Democrat of this city has not yet told us what member of the republican party furnished arms to John Brown to shoot the people of Virginia.

It fails also to name the republican who placed knives and poison in the hands of the Texas slaves, with which to murder their masters.

Having charged republicans with these crimes, it ought to prove them, or move itself out of the companionship of those whom it believes are murderers.

This morning it makes a new charge—that republican aid societies have sent abolitionists to Texas to commit arson, murders, poisoning wells, &c.

These assertions are all of them totally and unqualifiedly false, and the man who makes them must be destitute of honor or principle, or he would attempt in some way to prove them or justify himself for making them. Instead of this, he day after day manufactures and puts about the most diabolical and unjustifiable slanders against his opponents. Is he insane or does he lack common sense?

GIVES UP.—The Journal of Commerce concedes the state of New York to Lincoln, since the failure of the Breckinridge and Douglas committees to make any satisfactory arrangements for a joint electoral ticket.

"If the other states," it says, "cannot avert the catastrophe of sectional domination, we may make up our minds to submit to it with the best grace we can. Possibly, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other states, may achieve the victory which should have crowned the state of New York."

This is a very strong intimation from a democratic organ to its own partisans, that "there's no use trying—we are sure to be defeated any way."

NOT A MURDER.—The Ripon Times says that the death of the old gentleman, Wilson, reported as having been murdered at Dartford last week, turned out, upon inquiry, to have been caused by accident—a fall from a scaffolding to the barn floor.

Judge Howe has promised to address the republicans of Chicago at the wigwag next Thursday evening.

Some of the democrats are consoling themselves with the fallacy that Washington's majority in Maine was not so large as Hamilton's was in '68—when according to the Buffalo Republic he had a majority of 26,000. But this was not his majority. He had that plurality over his highest competitor. Over both, his majority was but 13,334. How much less than this is the republican majority now?

The "dough-faces" must look elsewhere than to Maine for comfort. But where is that "elsewhere"?—*Albany Journal*.

## An Interesting Document.

Highly inflammatory Disunion Letter of Gov. Johnson—The Democrats Candidate for the Vice-Presidency Denounces "Our Northern Oppressors," and "Ridicules the Senseless Clamor of Union"—Only claims the right of Secession in the "Only Hope of the South" and declares that those who deny it, as Douglas does, falsify History!

The announcement, by Mr. Douglas, at Petersburg and Norfolk, that he would treat those who attempt to dissolve the Union on account of the election of Lincoln, as Jackson treated the nullifiers in 1832, has induced some of the Georgia newspapers to republish the following letter, addressed by the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Douglas ticket, to a committee of gentlemen of Augusta, Georgia, in the year 1851. It will be seen that Gov. Johnson handles without gloves those who, like Mr. Douglas, maintain that the right of secession is merely a right of revolution:

LETTER FROM GOV. JOHNSON.  
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga. Aug. 30, '51.  
GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for your kind and pressing invitation to a barbecue, to be given to Col. Robert McMillen, the southern rights candidate for congress in the eighth district, on the first Tuesday in September next. But official engagements forbid me the pleasure of its acceptance. Morgan county court will be in session at that time.

My personal acquaintance with Col. McMillen, is limited, but I know him by reputation as a gentleman of high moral worth, brilliant talents, and sound republican principles. Such men I am pleased to honor, and sincerely trust the great cause whose banner he bears by the united voice of the southern rights party of his district may be triumphant.

The contest in which the people of Georgia, in common with her sister slaveholding states, are engaged, is one of vital importance. It involves the destiny of the south, and the federative character of our system of government. It is waged upon the right of a state peacefully to secede from the Union. The gubernatorial candidate of the southern rights party maintains the affirmative, and the candidate of the submission party the negative of this great question. The one, the right of the state to secede, is the reserved sovereignty of the state, and the nature of the confederacy, and the other that it exists only as a right of revolution.

The former insists that the general government has no right to coerce a seceding state; and the latter that such seceding state must depend for the maintenance of its position "upon the stout hearts and strong arms of a free people." The one unhesitatingly avows that if a southern state were to secede, he would not obey a requisition by the federal government to furnish troops for the defense of Georgia, and the other declares he "would convene the legislature of the state, and recommend them to call a convention of the people" to instruct him in an emergency in which the impulses of the true southern heart should be a sufficient guide. The great issue, then, I repeat, is the right of a state to secede from the Union, and the correlative absence of any right, on the part of the federal government, to force such a state back into the Union. It cannot be availed by THE SENSELESS CLAMOR OF UNION!

THIS GLORIOUS UNION! The integrity of the Union is not assailed by the southern rights party of Georgia. Its true friends are those who insist upon maintaining the rights resulting from the sovereignty of the states. Its real enemies are those who from behind it, as a "masked battery," feel their destructive artillery against its strongest outposts, by counseling submission to aggression, INJUSTICE and ROBBERY because, like "we in the clothing trade," they come under the BY-POLITICAL GARB OF COMPROMISE. Then let a vigilant people look well to the true and only issue involved in the pending campaign—the right of a state peacefully to secede from the Union.

I would not, if time and space justified, enter into an argument in favor of the affirmative of this issue. I believe it is understood by the people. It has been a cardinal tenet of the republican creed from 1789 down to the present day, maintained by Jefferson, Adams, Van Buren, and Lincoln, and by all distinguished statesmen of that school, who properly understood the theory of our government, and whose heart beat responsively to the great American sentiment which is at once the parent and soul of constitutional liberty. Argument is not needed to elucidate or enforce it. If the people, shaking off the trammels of party, and approving the timid counsels of TEMPORIZING SUBMISSIONISM and SELFISH TRADES-UNIONISM in the matter of the secession of Texas, will obey the honest impulses of TRUE SOUTHERN SENTIMENT, they will require no argument to array them on the side of the truth, THEIR HEARTS, STONES and the CONSTITUTION.

To detract from the importance of the issue in public estimation, it is insisted that it is a mere abstraction—that it will be time for Georgia to determine it when she shall be called upon to assert the right of secession. This is but one of the hundred subtleties of those who men the "masked battery." The issue is vital. It has not been made by the state of Georgia, nor by the southern states. It has been forced upon us by federal aggression. It has been distinctly tendered by high authority. It was tendered by Henry Clay in his great speech upon the "compromise bills." He said, "if resistance is attempted by any state, or by the people of any state, he will lift his voice, his heart and his arm in the support of the common authority of this government."

Through Mr. Webster, the secretary of state, it has been tendered by the ROTTER DYNASTY OF THE FILTHY MORE ADMINISTRATION. For he has distinctly proclaimed the policy of the cabinet to be coercion, if any state should attempt secession. This issue, then, is upon us. Shall we not meet it? Shall we ingloriously shrink from its decisions? It is one that to past generations, Georgia has determined to offer no resistance, but the right to resist and to resist peacefully, without the terror of federal bayonets, she cannot yield; and now she is called upon to make her decision. Let her meet it with firmness and unanimity.

Whoever observes the signs of the times cannot fail to see that the RIGHT OF SECESSION will probably at no distant day, ASSUME THE FORM AND MAGNITUDE OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE. The south is in a permanent minority in our federal legislature. The tone of northern fanaticism abates not in its frenzy and insolence. It presses on rapidly to the consummation of its diabolical designs. And what check has the consummation of its progress? Have we any under the established rules of parliamentary law? Can we expect any justice at the hands of the present free soil executive and his cabinet? Can we effect anything by argument and appeals to the reason of our NORTHERN OPPRESSORS; CAN WE OBTAIN SHELTER UNDER THE BROAD SHIELD OF THE CONSTITUTION? NO! All these are impotent as pack-thread to restrain an IRRESISTIBLE and FANATICAL MAJORITY. What, then, are we to do?

I say, let us bear to the last point of endurance, but let us never proclaim, thro' the ballot box, that we have no right to secede, and that if we do secede we are to be regarded as INSURGENTS and REVOLUTIONISTS. It never, never can be true, that our forefathers, in the struggle of '76, fought only to achieve that which is the right of every nation of men, the right of REVOLUTION. They fought to overthrow the British crown. But they struggled for more for colonial sovereignty—and they won it.

Did they turn around immediately and surrender all they had battled for into the power of an elective consolidation? Never, never. Those who maintain such a position, falsify all the history of our revolution, and bring dishonor upon the master spirit of its thrilling and eventful scenes. The right of secession must be maintained. It is the last, the only hope of the south.—Let us maintain it with unanimity, and we can hold in check the spirit of abolition and consolidation. But if we yield it the whole theory of our federative system is changed, and we are in the power of those whose mercy is like that of the wolf to the lamb. If we yield it we will not proclaim in advance, that we will submit to usurpation and aggression, but we do worse, we admit that we have no right to resist. AND THAT IS POLITICAL VASSALAGE. With sentiments of high regard, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.  
To Messrs: Robt. White, Turner Clanton, T. W. Fleming, committee.

From the New Orleans Bee.  
Long and Exciting Siege of a Manicue—An Extraordinary Affair.

About ten o'clock on Sunday night a madman climbed up the roof of a one story and attic story at the corner of Constance and Gaensie streets, and seating himself on the ridge of the slanting roof, beside the chimney, commenced singing a wild air, to which he vigorously kept time by beating with a tomahawk he had taken up with him. Such an extraordinary sight attracted a crowd very quickly, and fearing that he would lose his balance and tumble down, they shouted to him to descend through the dormer windows. He surveyed them with the most placid indifference from his exalted situation, but paid no attention to entreaties or threats, until as the crowd increased in size, and became more boisterous, his passion seemed to be aroused, and he commenced breaking the bricks of the chimney, he very deliberately broke them in pieces on the ridge of the roof and buried them at the feet of the people below. A great scattering took place, but not before a few were struck and bruised with bricks which came with unerring aim upon those for whom they were intended. After gaining his position with so much trouble, the madman was evidently determined upon maintaining it, and now perhaps laboring under the belief that he was besieged by the populace, he kept on coolly loosening bricks from the chimney and breaking them into proper size for ammunition with his tomahawk. Not a man, woman or child now approached within any distance from him without running the risk of having their heads open by the missiles which came thick and fast from his frenzied arm. All night long he kept his position, and so relentless was he in his watch for objects to fire at that watchman had to caution passersby to keep under the eave of the house, out of his reach.

When daylight came he was even more vigilant than before, and the immense crowd collected frequently got too near him, so that a number of persons were struck, but not badly hurt. This state of affairs was becoming quite serious. The maniac had nearly used up the whole chimney in his bombardment of the neighborhood, and the street was covered with bricks, while no one could pass unless by crouching along under the eave of the house. He seemed tireless in his fury and answered imperious commands, and threats only by a shower of missiles. Some eight or ten policemen were called out, and the crowd was ordered to disperse, but the maniac was not moved.

A couple of officers had made an attempt to bring him down by getting through the dormer windows. The roof was so steep that they could not have grappled with the madman without reeling off, and besides, as soon as they showed their heads out of the window he made them targets for bricks. The foreman of an active up-town engine company, in this emergency, proposed to try the effect of cold water treatment, as he had heard that the natives were often used to subdue very violent maniacs. This plan being agreed upon as the one promising success, a party went round to the nearest engine house, that of Volunteer No. 1, and brought their machine on the ground. A full stream was turned upon the madman, and whether it came with too much force, or gave him a nervous shock, he fell off the ridge, rolled down the roof, and tumbled down upon the parquette, striking upon the seat of a spring carriage. He was at once taken to the Charity Hospital in a carriage, and though badly jarred by the fall, was not seriously hurt.

## ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

FUSTION IN IOWA.—An attempt is now making by the pro-slavery factions of Iowa, to fuse upon the basis of two electors for Douglas, one for Bellevue, and one for Breckinridge. The republicans of Iowa are prepared to thrash out the lot, fused or unfused.

T. D. Rice, the original delineator of negro character, died on Wednesday last, in New York, at an advanced age, of disease of the heart.

John Murray, Esq., of Seneca Falls, New York, heretofore an American, has come out for Lincoln and Hamlin. He is an influential speaker, will do good service in the cause.

In the delegation from Plymouth to the great Seward demonstration at Detroit, there were nineteen men who had never voted anything but a democratic ticket, but now are head and heart for Abe Lincoln.

Richard Bason, a butcher in Memphis, Tenn., was attacked and terribly mutilated by a large and savage bull-dog, a few days ago. The animal tore his master's arms, thighs and legs to shreds, and was only made to let go his hold of his victim by the united efforts of two men.

Hon. William L. Dayton, the republican candidate for Vice President four years ago, is doing effective service on the stump in New Jersey and New York.

Last Thursday was the "opening day" in New York for the fall styles of ladies' wearing apparel. It was an unusually exciting occasion among the fair ones. That "love of a bonnet," we are glad to learn, is lovelier than ever before, the new styles being a great improvement on those of the past year or two.

The total number of dead bodies recovered from the Lady Elgin disaster now reaches one hundred and fifty-three. There are doubtless over a hundred more yet to be recovered, many of which will probably never be reclaimed.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

New York, Sept. 25th.

Official advices at Washington announce that Gen. L. Seva is about leaving Vera Cruz with troops to operate against Mexico. Marquez has been liberated by Miramonte given command of a division of five thousand men.

Times correspondent at Callio states that the Commander U. S. naval forces in Pacific had been called upon by the American minister in Peru to proceed at once to Peruvian waters.

St. Joseph, Mo., 23.  
Senator Seward arrived here last night. He was received at the depot by the wide-awakes and escorted to the Patee House; he was called out and made a short speech. He was less than 20,000 persons were present and listened to the speech with the closest attention. He leaves for tomorrow morning for Lawrence and Leavenworth.

The Douglas party had a demonstration, speeches and torch-light procession.

The Market.  
New York, Sept. 25.  
Flour about 50 better, pretty good demand at 5,565,45 extra No. 1, 5,065,50 super western; 6,365,50 common to medium extra western. Wheat market fully 2c better with active export demand—sales at 1,21,25 Milwaukee club, the latter for choice.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.  
Flour extremely dull of sale with large lots on the market. Wheat—owing to an improvement of 1c in New York market, a better feeling prevails and sales were freely made at 77c for No. 2, and 90 3/4 for No. 1 in store. The latter for straight lots—Club 92, and white winter 1,01.

[Last Night's Report.]

Chicago, Sept. 24.  
The coroner's jury inquest on the Lady Elgin disaster returned a verdict today. They say from the evidence before the jury, that they believe the Lady Elgin was in every respect a sea-worthy steamer. They find that on the night of the disaster, she had on board a larger complement of passengers than allowed by law, although from evidence before the jury, they believe that five or six hundred passengers would not have been a dangerous load for the Lady Elgin, they censure the owners of the steamer for receiving aboard more passengers than the law permits; and say that it is dangerous and unsafe to practice over-load steamboats on occasions of emergency like the present. They find that the schooner Augusta had a proper number of officers; that Captain Mallott is an old, experienced seaman, but have no proof as to the general competency of the other officers. They find that both steamer and schooner had lights displayed on the night of the disaster, in accordance with the requirements of the law, and they consider the first cause of the light as an appointed arrangement of the light as appointed by law to be carried on board sailing vessels. As further cause of the disaster, they censure the second mate of the schooner, for not informing the captain of the steamer's lights when he came on deck previous to the collision. They further find the second mate an incompetent manager of the schooner; censure Captain Mallott for not coming to anchor to ascertain what amount of damage was done to the steamer.

Jury also find that all late passengers on board of the schooner Augusta, who were not permitted to board, were not permitted to board, and are confident that had this been the case with the Lady Elgin the community would have been saved the shock of this remarkable disaster. Two of the jury protest against the verdict, and find that the Lady Elgin was mismanaged, and censurable for insufficiency of lookouts, and from all evidence before them, they are forced to the conclusion that the steamer was inadequately supplied with boats; that the second mate of the schooner was not a description required by law, that the steamer's outfit of life-preservers was faulty and defective both as regards the kind adopted, and their location on the boat. They return that the loss of so many lives was due to a culpable disregard of duty by marine inspectors in allowing the humane and wise intent of our laws for safety of passengers to be defeated.

DETROIT, Sept. 24.  
The propeller Wabash Valley, which was run into by an unknown propeller, on Sunday night, the 18th inst., on Lake Huron, and subsequently run ashore to prevent her sinking, has been raised and is now in Detroit river, all right. She is owned by Capt. A. E. Goodrich, and was insured for \$6,000.

An editor, noticing the decease of a rich subscriber, observes, "he has died regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and leaving a widow disconsolate as any widow need be, who has obtained the uncontrollable possession of twenty thousand dollars per annum. More than twenty young men have sent her letters of condolence."

## MARRIED.

In Beloit, Sept. 19th, by Rev. Thomas Holman, Rev. Dr. W. Edwards married, Illinois, and Mrs. MARY EDWARDS, of Beloit.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Millers, Farmers & Threshers.

A SUPERIOR article of Lamp Oil, which burns longer than any other kind and will not gum machinery. For sale at TAILMAN & COLLINS.

Reference to Sale on Foreclosure.

CIRCUIT COURT—JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Henry Sawyer vs David Nagle, et al.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale of the circuit court for Jefferson county, made on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1860, in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendants, and by virtue of an order of the court, made on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1860, I will sell at public auction, on the day and at the place hereinafter named, all the premises, to wit: all those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, the following described, to-wit: One lot or parcel of land, containing one hundred and fifty-six and one-half acres, more or less, and all that part of the unnumbered lot in said block lying west of and to the village of Lockport, according to the recorded plat of said village and said subdivision—Dated September 24th, A. D. 1860.

WILLIAM & ANTHONY, JOHN F. HUNT, JR., Referees.

Pure Buckwheat Flour!

FOR SALE AT

B. F. PENDLETON'S.

PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!

FOR SALE AT

R. I. PIERSON'S. [dtw]

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

The State of Wisconsin to Jane Dunstan, Edward Clark, J. W. Abbott, William J. Irish and Roswell Kent:

YOU are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this cause, filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, at the city of Janesville, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1860, and to appear on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1860, at the said court, and defend against the claim of the plaintiff, which is hereby annexed and hereto served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, John, David Nagle, Judge of said court, at Beloit, Wis., September 24th, 1860.

CONGER & HAWES, Attys for Plffs.

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FOR SALE AT







## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

### Republican Mass Meeting.

There will be a mass meeting at the Wilder's school house in the town of Porter, on Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.—Messrs. J. B. Cassaday and H. N. Comstock will address the meeting.

### Sunday School Pic-Nic in Bradford.

Bradford, Sept. 22d, 1860.

Editors of the Gazette and Free Press:—

A Sabbath school picnic was held in this town yesterday, on the late camp ground near Turtle creek. Considering the threatening appearance of the day, it was well attended by the Sabbath school scholars of Clinton and part of Bradford. One of the interesting novelties of the occasion was a sermon in monosyllables, delivered by Elder Pillsbury; it was both interesting and instructive, and although written for children was edifying to adults. After the sermon, all partook of the refreshments provided for the occasion. The children and people were then addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Crandall, Hatch and Sheldon. Their remarks were to the point and, were well received. On the whole it was a good social gathering, we wish we could see more such. We believe the Sabbath school is an institution calculated to train children in the way they should go—it will undoubtedly make them more moral—consequently better citizens. There is no reason why they should not be encouraged and supported by all lovers of good morals. The thanks of our community are due to those who have interested themselves in establishing Sabbath schools in our midst. May those who succeed them as pastors amongst us follow their example. A SPECTATOR.

TALL MILLETT.—Our "curiosity shop" is enriched by a specimen of tall millett raised by Sidney Smith, of La Prairie. There are five stalks from one stool, the longest being six feet and two inches. Two others came within an inch or two of the tallest. Mr. Smith is ahead so far.

APPLES.—For the purpose of showing what can be done in the growth of fruit, Mr. Stephen Scott, jr., of the town of Bradford, has left with us several varieties of apples which are certainly very choice and excellent. One of the varieties, the tulip, in beauty and flavor, would be an acquisition to any orchard in the northern states.

FARM MORTGAGE MEETING.—The meeting of the general league will be held in this city next Tuesday, the 2nd of October, instead of Monday as we have heretofore published it.

ESCAPED.—A young convict named Jas. Wheeler, who committed a burglary in Rock county, and was sent up to the state prison for a year, last June, escaped last Friday afternoon. He was working in the lot outside the yard wall, and had been granted liberty to go some distance from his overseer for his coat. The latter worthy, unsuspecting, didn't watch the boy so close as to see him clamber over the fence; but he was seen by the wife of the deputy warden, who gave the alarm. Although he was immediately pursued, and the roads leading from the village were watched during the night, he was not again seen. He is 13 years of age, 4 feet 10 inches high, dark complexioned, and had on a common prison suit. Com. Hegg offers fifty dollars for his arrest and return. It is but due to the officers of the prison to say that the individual under whose surveillance the little codger was, was not a regular guard, and has since been discharged.

JANESVILLE BOARD OF TRADE.—The officers of this board are J. W. Hobson president, B. F. Pixley secretary, J. G. Orcutt treasurer. The rooms of the board are in the north end of the east wing of the Hyatt House. One market place has been established, and the square opposite the Hyatt House selected.

The following firms are represented in the board: Pixley & Harlow, Bump & Gray, Norton, Orcutt & Clark, R. M. Hobson, Davis & Sutherland, J. J. McCargar & Co., Williams & Black, Smith & Crosby, Adam Andre, Hancock & Sutherland, Jackman & Alden, Jerome & Ross, Wood & Stone, D. H. McChesney, W. H. Douglas, J. W. Allen & Co., Chas. Hodson, O. B. Ford, Clark Bro's & Ellis, Wm. Hodson.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—A large number of the clergymen belonging to the conference arrived to-day, preparatory to opening to-morrow. This evening, preaching at 7 o'clock.

MILITARY.—Remember your first drill takes place to-night. The meeting will be in the council room, at half-past seven, and members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

A VOTE.—A vote was taken on the cars of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to-day and resulted as follows: Lincoln 53, Douglas 15, Breckinridge 5 and Bell 1.

DANE COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.—The republican convention of Dane county nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, A. Sherwin, of Madison; Register of Deeds, A. Pickart of Madison; Clerk of Court, J. H. Stark, of Madison; District Attorney, H. M. Lewis, of Madison; County Surveyor, T. Corral, of Madison; Clerk of Board, J. T. Johnson, of Pleasant Spring; Treasurer, Wm. Vroman, of Verona; Coroner, A. Stillwell, of Middleton.

This ticket is a good one, and if the republicans of Dane can elect it, the people of the county will have good reason to be satisfied.

SAD ACCIDENT.—In the town of Spring Grove, while loading grain, a young German, Frederick Wurster, fell from the load near to the horses' heads. The horses commenced kicking, and before he could be reached and taken away, his head and chest were badly mangled. He was taken to a house near by, and soon died. He was a painter, badly deformed, has been in Chicago during the past summer, and had saved from his earnings a few hundred dollars. He has been employed in this village, and the citizens here will recollect him. He is a young man of good habits.—Broadhead Reporter.

STRANGE DEATH.—A strange death happened in Jefferson, in this county, a few days since. The circumstances are as follows: David Chrys, a man about twenty-two years of age, was engaged in piling on load of grain, in a field, as when he threw the shock nearly all on a rabbit run from under the same, and he ran to catch it; after he had run a few feet he fell suddenly, completely prostrated. In this condition he was taken to a house near by; he soon regained his strength, and became wild and unmanageable—so much so that it required five or six men to hold him on the bed; in this condition he soon died. This strange death was probably caused by internal bleeding.—Broadhead Reporter.

THE SEA SERPENT DISABLED.—The original sea serpent has got it at last. Since he was seen on this coast, in July, he has departed on his travels and paid his first respects to the coast of Ireland, where, seeing a pleasure boat in which were several ladies, his aquatic highness reared his crest and showed twenty-five feet of his tail.—"He raised his head above the surface, presenting a beautiful appearance, having large brilliant scales of yellow hue." But John Hington, of Trinity College, Dublin, fired at him, and he disappeared instantly, leaving the impression that he was severely hurt.—Boston Courier.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM?—What has become of the two or three personal charges brought against Mr. Lincoln at the beginning of the campaign? They would none of them stick, because all false, and he now stands before the country unimpaired by even partisan malignity. This history of Presidential charges shows nothing like H.—Detroit Tribune.

Has Douglas found his man?—Breckinridge paper. Yes, and you have found your man; so let your rivals stop your mouths.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The above is positively pretty good.

DEPRECIATION OF STEAMBOAT STOCK.—In 1858 Capt. E. B. Ward sold the steamer Planet to the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad for \$100,000. Like all steamboat lines when they get into the hands of railway corporations and they undertake to run them, they generally make a failure. In the hands of individuals, routes that before paid, are made to pay second-hand to the railroad—hence, the business is neglected. A few days ago Capt. Ward bought the Planet back for \$15,000, and we learn that should freight prices be remunerative as at present, she will be put on the route from Buffalo to Chicago.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The City Treasurer Has removed his office to the room over the Meat Market on the upper bridge, and he respectfully gives notice to all who have not paid in their taxes to do so without delay, and save costs, as the time for collecting the same is drawing to a close.

GEORGE A. YOUNG, City Treasurer.

Janesville, September 18th, 1860. sept18dtw

### A CARD.

We challenge the Union to produce a more splendid lot of Fancy Dress Silks than we are now offering, style and quality are far superior to any ever before received by us; in fact all our goods are selected with great care to pattern, quality, &c., &c. We are now receiving a lot of \$100.00 worth of merchandise, purchased by Edward McKee, who is now in New York attending the great European sales of the season.

Look out for a mammoth hand-bill in a few days. EAST SIDE MAIN ST., Red painted building. September 14th, 1860. sept14dtw

### COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market. Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BY BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 25, 1860. Receipts of wheat today were the largest of any day since the fall trade commenced, there being 11,000 bushels on the market. The feeling among buyers was firm in the morning at yesterday's closing rates, and several thousand bushels changed hands at a range of \$0.84 for shipping and milling up to \$0.90 for export. At 10 o'clock when despatches were received showing a slight decline at the lake shore, then buyers lowered their views to \$0.82 for shipping and \$0.77 for export. Receipts of coarse grains were fair and prices firm at quotations below.

We make up prices as follows: WHEAT—white winter, \$0.80 for good to choice milling, spring \$0.82; common to fair shipping \$0.77 to \$0.80. CORN—old shelled at \$0.22 per 60 lbs. New in ear \$0.20 per 70 lbs. OATS—better supply at \$0.13 per bushel. RYE—in fair request at \$0.20 per 60 lbs. BARLEY—in good demand at \$0.20 per 30 lbs, for fair to good quality. POTATOES—plenty at \$0.25 per bushel. BUTTER—scarce and in demand at \$1.40. EGGS—plenty at 75c per dozen. HIDES—Green, 5 to 10 Dry, 10 to 12. FLOUR—spring at \$0.60, per 100 lbs. POULTRY—chickens, 10c; turkeys, 75c. WOOL—ranges at \$2.50 per pound for common to best clip, with but very little coming forward.

Chicago Market. Monday evening, September 24. The flour market remains dull and neglected. The prices asked by a majority of the holders prevent shippers from entering the market. There was a fair business done in wheat but the market was weaker, at a decline. The rolling prices paid were \$3.25 for No. 2, \$3.25 for No. 1 spring, and \$3.25 for northwestern club in store. Corn was a shade lower, with less doing; the market closed quiet at 21c for old. Barley was in active request, with few choice samples on the market—rye quiet and rather dull.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS!

FANCY GOODS! MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Cigar Holders, &c.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all the latest styles and patterns.

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE Jewelry Store

OF WEBB & LEE,

Which have been selected with the GREATEST CARE

direct from the IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

WEBB & LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

HELP WANTED.—A girl to do housework. Also a man and wife to work in a Hotel and Eat-ing House, must give good references for character.—Apply to this office or to Milton Junction. sept14dtw

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I desire through the columns of the Gazette to call the attention of the citizens of Janesville and Rock county to the following well known, reliable and prompt paying

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

Representing in the Aggregate

CASH ASSETS

to the amount of

\$3,175,000 00.

Its Success Unparalleled in the Annals of

INSURANCE!

THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, - \$400,000 00

Cash Assets, - \$582,325 00

THE PHENIX COMPANY

devotes its entire time and attention to the business of

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY,

And having a Cash Capital pledged solely for that purpose, is enabled to offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

to those desiring reliable indemnity, and for promptness in the settlement of losses, the

Phenix has no rival in America.

H. KELLOGG, S. L. LOOMIS, Secretary, President.

BRANCH OFFICE, CINCINNATI, NO. 31 and 33 WEST THIRD STREET.

R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, Gen'l Agents.

The Merchants Insurance Company,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$250,000.

The Hartford Companies are justly celebrated for their

SAFETY AND GOOD MANAGEMENT,

and among them the Merchants' stands in the front rank.

THE HAMPDEN FIRE INS. CO.,

Of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$225,000.

CHAS. MARSH, JOSEPH C. PYNCHON, Secretary, President.

THE CONWAY FIRE INS. CO.,

Of Boston, Massachusetts.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$275,000.

D. C. ROGERS, JAS. S. WHITNEY, Secretary, President.

THE WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsfield, Mass.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$225,000.

Under the laws of Massachusetts none but

SOUND AND RELIABLE

Insurance Companies are allowed to do business, and among them all there are none in that more safe and better for the amount at risk than those above named.

THE INSURED

PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS

Without Liability.

THREE-FOURTHS

OF THE PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS

DIVIDED ANNUALLY

TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, \$500,000 00

Assets, July 1, 1860, 993,208 25

Liabilities, 14,732 44

The attention of the community is respectfully called to the following features in connection with this Company:

First—By insuring in this company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional security of the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers, already declared, are as follows:

1st Division to Policy-Holders, 1857, 325,350 00

2d " " " 1858, 50 " "

3d " " " 1859, 50 " "

4th " " " 1860, 45 " "

Second—The security given, which is already large, will constantly increase with each year of successful operation. This is exhibited clearly in the following statement, showing the position of the company in each year since the new system was adopted.

July, 1858, Net Assets of the Company, \$270,300 43

" 1857, " " " 240,710 64

" 1856, " " " 231,068 02

" 1855, " " " 205,681 54

" 1854, " " " 198,208 25

Third—The insured incur no liability whatever while obtaining the advantages of superior security and cheapness.

H. H. LAMPORT, Sec'y. GEO. T. MOORE, Pres.

CRUIS PRICK Ass't Sec'y.

THE SECURITY FIRE INS. CO.,

Of New York.

Cash Capital, Half a Million of Dollars.

Surplus, One Hundred Thousand "

75 per cent. of the Net Profits

divided annually among policy-holders

Without Liability on their Part.

R. S. HAYDOCK, Sec'y. JOSEPH WALKER, Pres.

THOS. W. DIBBOLD, Vice Pres.

Applications solicited and Policies issued

In all the above companies, at as

Low Rates

as by any other equally responsible companies, by application to

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent

for Janesville and vicinity.

Losses Promptly and Fairly Adjusted.

FULL COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAWS.

and

## GREAT ANNUAL SALE

### Staple and Fancy

### DRY GOODS!

### THE STORE OF

McKee & Bro.

Was closed on Tuesday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of marking down our stock, and was opened next morning for trade at the annexed list of prices. Having purchased largely of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

the present season, and notwithstanding the large amount of trade we have done for the last two months, we have still on hand a very heavy stock of general merchandise, and in order to make room for our fall purchases, it will be necessary for us to dispose of our least

\$20.000 Worth

OF GOODS WITHIN THE NEXT 30 DAYS!

We know from past experience that this amount can be disposed of if goods are sold cheap enough. For the benefit of the buying community we annex a list of prices, &c.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS

AT COST!

Delaines, Delaines,

A good Range Delaines at 12 1/2 cents. Best Mattresses do. worth 25 cents, now only 18 1/2 cents per yard. In fact the best quality Delaines in market at 18 1/2 cents.

LAWNS, LAWNS, LAWNS!

200 pieces small pattern fast color Lawns at 1/2 cent, or 20 yards for one dollar. All our 19 cent, 18 cent and 20 cent Lawns for the next 30 days at 12 1/2 cents. All our French, Swiss and Organza Mulls at a great reduction.

PRINTS, PRINTS.

Our entire stock of French, English and American Prints until the first day of September, at a cents per yard.—Those who intend purchasing prints had better avail themselves of this great reduction.

Brillants, Brillants.

White and colored Brillants at 10 cents to 12 1/2 cents per yd.

Hosiery.

1000 pairs Ladies' brown and colored hosiery at 8 1/2 cents per pair. We are now in receipt of 1000 pairs of that splendid

GRASS CLOTH,

sold by us in such large quantities last season, which we continue to sell at 2 cents per yard, or 1 pair, 33 yds for 66 cents.

Ladies' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

1000 Ladies' Gaiters, which we will sell at 4 cents per pair, and all others in the same proportion.

We have also on hand a large stock of

Sheeting, Linen, Table Linen, Napkins, &c.,

which we offer for the next 30 days at a great reduction. Please read the following list of goods which we offer

FOR ONE DOLLAR!

12 yards good delaine for one dollar, 8 yards colored delaine for one dollar, 20 yards fast color, small pattern lawns for one dollar, 11 yards fine yard wide heavy sheeting for one dollar, 11 yards best prints, perfect fast color for one dollar, 9 yards blue delaine for one dollar, 14 yards fine yard wide sheeting for one dollar, 20 fine pocket handkerchiefs for one dollar.

We offer the following list of goods

For Ten Cents!

5 children's hosiery for ten cents, 2 papers pins for ten cents, 2 fine lawn hosiery for ten cents, 3 rolls tape for ten cents, 3 bunches life linen thread do, 3 yds green cloth do, 3 yards best prints, perfect fast color for ten cents, 4 yds blue delaine for ten cents, 24 doz buttons, ten cents, and all other goods in proportion.

This is an opportunity rarely offered to the ladies of Janesville and vicinity of purchasing goods at so great a reduction from original prices, and as we anticipate a great demand during the continuance of the sale, we recommend all who wish to avail themselves of the chance to come in time to have the advantage of a first choice.

Fall Clothing Just Received.

and 34 Ave. Nos. 1 & 2, East side Main St., Janesville.

Bachelor's Oriental

HAIR TONIC!

Bachelor's Oriental Hair Tonic,

Is a Perfect Hair Dresser.

Is Free from Irritating Matter.

Bachelor's Oriental Hair Tonic,

Softens the Hair when Hard and Dry.

Bachelor's

ORIENTAL HAIR TONIC,

Remains Longest in Effect.

BACHELOR'S ORIENTAL HAIR

TONIC,

Has the Finest and most Delicate Perfume

Only Costs 25 Cents.

BACHELOR'S ORIENTAL HAIR

TONIC,

Is Prepared and for Sale only by

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

Janesville.

SPONGES!

BATH SPONGES, for, for Toilet use.

SPONGES, for Carriages.

BATHING TOWELS.

COLONCE, for the Bath.

RAY RUM, fine.

FINE SOAP.











For President,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,  
**HANNIBAL HAMLIN,**  
OF MAINE.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:  
**WALTER D. MCINDOE,** of Marathon;  
**BRADFORD RIXFORD,** of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
**Wm. W. Vaughan,** of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
**J. Allen Barber,** of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
**H. Lindeman,** of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,  
**JOHN F. POTTER,**  
OF Walworth County.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,  
**LUTHER HANCHETT,**  
OF Portage County.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,  
**A. SCOTT SLOAN,**  
OF Dodge County.

Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff,  
**S. J. M. PUTNAM,** of Janesville.

For Register of Deeds,  
**K. W. BEMIS,** of Plymouth.

For Treasurer,  
**S. HOLDREDGE, JR.,** of Magnolia.

For Clerk of the Court,  
**LEVI ALDEN,** of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Board,  
**S. L. JAMES,** of Beloit.

For District Attorney,  
**I. C. SLOAN,** of Janesville.

For County Surveyor,  
**EDWARD RUGER,** of Harmony.

For Coroner,  
**JOHN E. YOUNG,** of Harmony.

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Lima, Milton, Johnston, Bradford, La Prairie and Harmony,  
**B. F. CAREY,** of Johnston.

Assembly Nomination.

The republicans of the second assembly district yesterday nominated Dr. B. F. Carey, of Johnston, as a candidate for the assembly.

Dr. Carey is a man of the right stamp, active, intelligent and reliable. He has served his own town acceptably in the county board of supervisors, and will render good service to his district in the legislature. We look for a tall majority in the banner district of the county.

"Liars and Knaves."

The demagogue of this morning has got on a fit of indignation. Several, probably a large number, of republican papers have asserted that Mr. Douglas, in a public discussion in 1844 denounced Henry Clay as "a black-hearted traitor" and as "the first American statesman who ever attempted to sell his country for British gold."

Our neighbor declares that "the charge is a most false and malicious one, and which only those who are sunk so low in moral turpitude that they can only speak slanders and falsehoods, would ever be guilty of making." After indulging further in the use of the terms "falseness" and "liar," the exhibition of anger, or virtue, is closed with the assertion that those who continue to propagate this charge "are liars and knaves."

This charge was first made, if we recollect rightly, by the Carrollton, Illinois, Free Press, and the language imputed to Mr. Douglas was alleged to have been used in a public discussion in Carrollton, in 1844, between Mr. D. and D. M. Woodson, then opposing candidates for congress. We have never before published anything in relation to this matter, because we knew nothing of its truth, and could find enough objections to Mr. Douglas without resorting to anything uncertain or doubtful.

Soon after the publication of this statement, Mr. Woodson was appealed to for his recollection as to its truth. To present the whole case to our readers, we publish the substance of the reply of Mr. W. as the Democrat itself states it:

"Judge Woodson says in his letter, that Mr. Douglas simply reproached Mr. Clay, for the part he took as secretary of state under Mr. Adams, in the effort they made during that administration to settle the disputed boundary between the United States and Great Britain, and as being the only statesman that had ever been willing to yield up any of our territory on the Pacific to Great Britain."

The charge thus contradicted, or modified, the Carrollton Free Press sustains its charge by the following testimony:

Carrollton, Ill., Sept. 20, 1860.

The undersigned hereby certify that we were present at a joint discussion between Stephen A. Douglas and D. M. Woodson, opposing candidates for congress, at Carrollton, in 1844, and that Mr. Douglas referred to Henry Clay's action and position on the Oregon boundary question, was unsparing in his abuse and denunciation of Clay, using substantially the following language: "I denounced him in the congress of the United States as a traitor, and I now denounce him as an old black-hearted traitor." He also assailed him as being corrupt enough to be bribed with British gold.

Although the above statements have been the subject of frequent conversation among the old citizens of Carrollton, we have heretofore refrained from coming before the public, (though frequently solicited,) and only do so now because truth seems to demand it, as the statement has been branded as a falsehood by some of the public prints.

DAVID PIERSON,  
ISAAC LANDIS,  
WM. WINK,  
JAMES F. PINKERTON,  
ISAAC S. BROWN,  
ADAM LEE.

"These witnesses, who have thus come upon the stand," says the Carrollton Press, "will be recognized as among our most respectable and reliable citizens, (Mr. Brown being at this time a resident of Pike county, but well known here.) The name of David Pierson is as familiar as a household word all through this portion of Illinois, and is a synonym for integrity and scrupulous regard for truth. Isaac Landis is a minister of the Gospel, and a statement from his lips or pen will not for a moment be questioned by those who know him. Messrs. Winn, Lee and Pinkerton stand deservedly high in the community as upright citizens whose words need no endorsement. The testimony of any one of the men would be sufficient to convict Stephen A. Douglas before a jury, of his most gross assault upon the lamented Sage of Ashland, but when there is such an array of proof, who can doubt?"

This statement of Mr. Pierson and his associates seems to us conclusive, and is corroborated by the general manner in which Mr. Douglas treats his political opponents. No public man in the Union more habitually maligns those who oppose him than Mr. Douglas, and no man is more unreserved in his denunciations. But not only does the general character of Mr. D., who is emphatically a "coarse-hand" debater, give plausibility to the charge, but the circumstances of the contest then pending render it very probable. Henry Clay was a candidate for President in 1844, and the editor of the Democrat, who admits that he was a whig up to 1852, must remember with what virulence and falsehood the great Kentuckian was assailed. "British gold" was a staple "argument" with the democrats, and "traitor" was a mild term of reproach for him; such a man as Douglas, who is never scrupulous in the choice of epithets, would be apt to connect with it "old black-hearted," and ring the common charge of "British gold" and "gold-bought whigs." (Parenthetically, when did Henry Clay advise the editor of the Democrat to unite with a party which had always traduced and vilified him?)

Whether our new neighbor will apply to us personally the term "liar and knave," for daring to express our opinion of the truth of the charge made against his candidate for the presidency, we cannot tell; but if it has any inclination to do so, we would suggest that it consider a moment in what position it has placed itself by reiterating or failing to retract the forgeries attributed to Giddings, Wilson and Greeley.

PRYOR'S LAST.—The Hon. Roger A. Pryor must be taken in and cared for. His fame as an orator and duelist does not satisfy him. He aspires to loftier heights—so the fame of Brutus. In his speech at Norfolk lately, he capped a climax with the assertion that if a President of the United States should dare to interpose the federal authority to prevent the secession of any southern state, and if no effort from any other quarter should be put forth in favor of the rebellious state, then he, Pryor, will take a dagger and strike the hypothetical traitor to the heart, even as Brutus smote Caesar.

"If" Mr. Pryor should attempt any such performance, all that would be necessary to render it a farce would be for John F. Potter (with his Missouri Bowie-knife) to happen around about the time of its enactment.

The truthful Democrat of this city has not yet told us what member of the republican party furnished arms to John Brown to shoot the people of Virginia.

It fails also to name the republican who placed knives and poison in the hands of the Texas slaves, with which to murder their masters.

Having charged republicans with these crimes, it ought to prove them, or move itself out of the companionship of those whom it believes are murderers.

This morning it makes a new charge—that republican aid societies have sent abolitionists to Texas to commit murders, poisonings, &c.

These assertions are all of them totally and unqualifiedly false, and the man who makes them must be destitute of honor or principle, or he would attempt in some way to prove them or justify himself for making them. Instead of this, he day after day manufactures and puts abroad the most diabolical and unjustifiable slanders against his opponents. Is he insane or does he lack common sense?

GIVES UP.—The Journal of Commerce concedes the state of New York to Lincoln, since the failure of the Breckinridge and Douglas committees to make any satisfactory arrangements for a joint electoral ticket.

"If the other states," it says, "cannot avert the catastrophe of sectional domination, we may make up our minds to submit to it with the best grace we can. Possibly, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other states, may achieve the victory which should have crowned the state of New York."

This is a very strong intimation from a democratic organ to its own partisans, that "there's no use trying—we are sure to be defeated any way."

NOT A MURDER.—The Ripon Times says that the death of the old gentleman, Wilson, reported as having been murdered at Dartford last week, turned out, upon inquiry, to have been caused by accident—a fall from a scaffolding to the barn floor.

Judge Howe has promised to address the republicans of Chicago at the wigwag next Thursday evening.

Some of the democrats are consoling themselves with the fallacy that a republican majority in Maine was not so large as Hamilton's was in '56—when according to the Buffalo Republic he had a majority of 26,000. But this was not his majority. He had that plurality over his highest competitor. Over both, his majority was but 19,334. How much less than this is the republican majority now?

The "dough-faces" must look elsewhere than to Maine for comfort. But where is that "elsewhere?"—Albany Journal.

The "coal scuttle bonnet" is "dished"—that is to say, it has gone out of fashion and has been superseded by a bonnet that looks exactly like a soup-dish; it is called "the Zouave." The new style looks well enough on your girls, but does not at all improve the looks of grown-up ladies. The other new styles of bonnets this season look well.

An Interesting Document.

Highly Informative Discussion Letter of

Gov. Johnson—The Douglas Candidate

for the Vice Presidency Denounces "Our

Northern Oppressors," and Ridicules

the "Sensational Claims of Unionists

claims the right of Secession and the Only

Hope of the South; and declares that

those who deny it, as Douglas does, falsify History!

The announcement, by Mr. Douglas, at

Petersburg and Norfolk, that he would treat

those who attempt to dissolve the Union on

account of the election of Lincoln, as Jackson

treated the nullifiers in 1822, has induced

some of the Georgia newspapers to republish

the following letter, addressed by the

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, the candidate

for the Vice-Presidency on the Douglas

ticket, to a committee of gentlemen of Augusta, Georgia, in the year 1851. It will

be seen that Gov. Johnson handles without

gloves those who, like Mr. Douglas, maintain

that the right of secession is merely a right

of revolution:

LETTER FROM GOV. JOHNSON.

MILWAUKEE, Ga. Aug. 30, '51.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for your kind

and pressing invitation to a barbecue, to be

given to Col. Robert McMillen, the southern

rights candidate for congress in the eighth

district, on the first Tuesday in September

next. But official engagements forbid me the pleasure of its acceptance. Morgan county court will be in session at that time.

My personal acquaintance with Col. McMillen, is limited, but I know him by reputation as a gentleman of high moral worth, brilliant talents, and sound republican principles. Such men I am pleased to honor, and sincerely trust the great cause whose banner he bears by the united voice of the south in this right party of his district may be triumphant.

The contest in which the people of Georgia, in common with her sister slaveholding states, are engaged, is one of vital importance. It involves the destiny of the south, and the federal character of our system of government. It is waged upon the right of a state peacefully to secede from the Union. The gubernatorial candidate of the southern rights party must be to be aroused, and the candidates of the submission party the negative of this great question. The one that the right necessarily results from the reserved sovereignty of the states and the nature of the confederacy, and the other that it exists only as a right of revolution.

The former insists that the general government has no right to coerce a seceding state, and the latter that such seceding state must depend for the maintenance of its position "upon the sword hearts, and strong arms of a free people." The one unhesitatingly avows that if a southern state were to secede, he would not obey a requisition by the federal government made upon him as the executive of Georgia, for troops to force her back into the Union; and the other declares he "would convene and legislate for the state, and recommend to its people to take up arms to resist the federal troops in an emergency in which the impulses of the true southern heart should be a sufficient guide. The great issue, then, I repeat, is the right of a state to secede from the Union, and the correlative absence of any right, on the part of the federal government to force such a state back into the Union. It cannot be evaded by THE SENSELESS EXCRIES OF UNION! THIS GLORIOUS EXCRIES! The integrity of the Union is not assailed by the southern rights party of Georgia. Its true friends are those who insist upon maintaining the rights resulting from the sovereignty of the states. Its real enemies are those who come under the hypocritical GARB OF COMPROMISE. Then let a vigilant people look well to the true and only issue involved in the pending campaign—the right of a state peacefully to secede from the Union.

I would not, if time and space justified, enter into an argument in favor of the affirmative of this issue. I believe it is understood by the people. It has been a cardinal tenet of the republican creed from 1793 down to the present day, maintained by Jefferson, Madison, Mason, Lowndes and Troup, and all distinguished statesmen of that school, who properly understood the theory of our government, and whose heart beat responsively to the great American sentiment which is at once the parent and soul of constitutional liberty. Argument is not needed to elucidate or enforce it. It is needed, however, to shake off the trammels of party, and pursuing the timid counsels of TEMPORIZING SURMISE, MEN in the mart of POLITICAL BARTERING will obey the honest impulses of TRUE SOUTHERN SENTIMENT, they will require no argument to array them on the side of the truth, THEIR HEARTS—STONES and the CONSTITUTION.

To detract from the importance of the issue in public estimation, it is insisted that is a mere abstraction, that the time for Georgia to determine it when she shall be called upon to assert the right of secession. This is but one of the hundred subtleties of those who man the "masked battery." The issue is clear. It has not been made by the state of Georgia, nor by the southern states. It has been forced upon us by federal aggression. It has been distinctly tendered by high authority, and it is tendered by Henry Clay in his great speech upon the "compromise bills." He said, "if resistance is attempted by any state, or by the people of any state, he will lift his voice, his heart and his arm in the support of the common authority of this government."

Through Mr. Webster, the secretary of state, it has been tendered by the ROTTER DYNASTY OF THE FILMBORE ADMINISTRATION. For he has distinctly proclaimed the policy of the cabinet to be coercion, if any state should attempt secession. This issue, then, is upon us. Shall we not meet it? Shall we ingloriously shrink from its decisions? It is true, that to past aggressions, Georgia has determined to offer no resistance. But the right to resist and to resist peaceably, without the terror of federal bayonets, she cannot yield; and now she is called upon to make her stand and meet her met with firmness and unanimity.

If however, she observes the signs of the times cannot fail to see that the RIGHT OF SECESSION will probably at no distant day ASSUME THE FORM AND MAGNITUDE OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE. The south is in a permanent minority in our federal legislature. The tone of northern fanaticism abates not in its frenzy and insolence. It presses on rapidly to the consummation of its diabolical designs. And what check has the south upon its progress? Have we any under the established rules of parliamentary law? Can we expect any justice at the hands of the present free soil executive and his cabinet? Can we expect anything by argument and appeals to the reason of our NORTHERN OPPRESSORS? CAN WE OBTAIN SHELTER UNDER THE SHIELD OF THE CONSTITUTION? NO! these are impotent as pack-thread to restrain an IRRESPRESSIBLE AND FANATICAL MAJORITY. What, then, are we to

do?

I say, let us bear to the last point of endurance, but let us never proclaim, thro' the ballot box, that we HAVE NO RIGHT TO SECEDE, and that if we do secede we are to be regarded as INSURGENTS AND REVOLUTIONISTS. It never, never can be true, that our forefathers, in the struggle of '76, fought only to achieve that which is the right of every people to self-determination. They had that under the British crown. But they struggled for more—for colonial sovereignty—and they won it.

Did they turn around immediately and surrender all they had battled for into the power of an elective consolidation? Never, never. Those who maintain such a position, falsify all the history of our revolution, and bring dishonor upon the master spirits of its thrilling and eventful scenes. The right of secession must be maintained. In the last, the only hope of the south. Let us maintain it with unanimity, and we can hold in check the spirit of abolition and consolidation. But if we yield it the whole theory of our federative system is changed, and we are in the power of those whose mercy is like that of the wolf to the lamb. If we yield it we not only proclaim in advance, that we will submit to usurpation and aggression, but we do worse, we admit that we have no right to resist, AND THAT IS POLITICAL VASSALAGE. With sentiments of high regard, I am, gentlemen, your obdt. servt.,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

To Messrs. Robt. White, Turner Clanton, T. W. Fleming, committee.

From the New Orleans Bee.

Long and Exciting Siege of a Manse

—An Extraordinary Affair.

About ten o'clock on Sunday night a

madman climbed up the roof of a one-story

and attic grocery at the corner of Conestoga

and Gaiennie streets, and seating himself

on the ridge of the slanting roof, beside the

chimney, commenced singing a wild air,

to which he vigorously kept time by beating

such an extraordinary rhythm that it

crowd very quickly, and fearing that he

would lose his balance and tumble down,

he shouted to him to descend through the

dormer windows. He surveyed them with

the most placid indifference from his exalted

situation, but paid no attention to entreaties or threats, until as the crowd in-

creased, and the madman was becoming more

boisterous, his passion seemed to be aroused,

and he began to throw bricks, which he

loosened from the chimney, he very deliberately broke them in pieces on the

ridge of the roof and hurled them at the

people below. A great scattering took

place, but not before a few were struck and

bruised with bricks which came with un-

erring aim upon those for whom they were

sent. After gaining his position with

such trouble, the madman was so

determined upon maintaining it, and now

perhaps laboring under the belief that he

was besieged by the populace, he kept on

coolly loosening bricks from the chimney

and breaking them into proper size for am-

munition with his tomahawk. Not a man,

woman or child now approached within any

distance from him without running the risk

of having their heads open by the mis-

iles which came thick and fast upon them

from the roof. All night long he kept his

position, and so relentless was he in his

watch for objects to fire at that watchmen

had to caution passersby to keep under the

ave of the house, out of his reach.

When daylight came he was even more

vigilant than before, and the immense crowd

that collected frequently got too near him,

so that a number of persons were struck,

but not badly hurt. This state of affairs

becoming very serious, the maniac had

been nearly up the whole chimney in

his bombardment of the neighborhood, and

the street was covered with bricks, while

no one could pass without being liable to

under the cave of the house. He seemed

tireless in his fury and answered imprecations,

commands, and threats only by a shower

of missiles. Several signs or telephonic

messages were sent to the police, and

the foreman of an engine company, who

company, in this emergency, proposed to

try the effect of cold water treatment, as

he had heard that shower baths were of use

to subdue very violent maniacs. This plan

being agreed upon as the one promising

success, a party went round to the nearest

engine house, that of Volunteer No. 1, and

brought their machine on the ground. A

full stream was turned upon the maniac,

and whether it came with too much force,

or gave him a nervous shock, he fell off

the ridge, rolled down the roof, and tumbled

down upon the banquet, striking upon the

seat of applied learning. He was at once

taken to the Charity Hospital in a carriage,

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

FRESH IN IOWA.—An attempt is now

making by the pro-slavery factions of Iowa,

to fuse upon the basis of two electors for

Douglas, one for Ballerett, and one for

Breckinridge. The republicans of Iowa

are prepared to thrash out the lot, fused or

unfused.

T. D. Rice, the original delineator of negro

character, died on Wednesday last, in

New York, at an advanced age, of disease

of the heart.

John Murray, Esq., of Seneca Falls, New

York, heretofore an American, has come

out for Lincoln and Hamlin. He is an

influential speaker, will do good service in the

cause.

In the delegation from Plymouth to the

great Seward demonstration at Detroit,

there were nineteen men who had never

voiced anything but a democratic ticket, but

now are head and heart for Abe Lincoln.

Richard Bason, a butcher in Memphis,

Tenn., was attacked and terribly mutilated

by a large and savage bull-dog, a few days

ago. The animal tore his master's arms,

thighs and legs to shreds, and was only

made to let go his hold of his victim by the

united efforts of two men.

Hon. William L. Dayton, the republican

candidate for Vice President four years ago,

is doing effective service on the stump in

New Jersey and New York.

Last Thursday was the "opening day"

in New York for the fall styles of ladies'

wearing apparel. It was an unusually

exciting occasion among the fair ones. That

"love of a bonnet," we are glad to learn,

is lovelier than ever before, the new styles



## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

### Republican Mass Meeting.

There will be a mass meeting at the Wilder's school house in the town of Porter, on Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Messrs. J. B. Cassaday and H. N. Comstock will address the meeting.

### Sunday School Pic-Nic in Bradford.

Bradford, Sep. 22d, 1890.

A Sabbath school picnic was held in this town yesterday, on the late camp ground near Turtle creek. Considering the threatening appearance of the day, it was well attended by the Sabbath school scholars of Clinton and part of Bradford. One of the interesting novelties of the occasion was a sermon in monosyllabic, delivered by Elder Pillsbury; it was both interesting and instructive, and although written for children was edifying to adults. After the sermon, all partook of the refreshments provided for the occasion. The children and people were then addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Crandall, Hatch and Sheldon. Their remarks were to the point and well received. On the whole it was a good social gathering, we wish we could see more such. We believe the Sabbath school is an institution calculated to train children in the way they should go—it will undoubtedly make them more moral—consequently better citizens. There is no reason why they should not be encouraged and supported by all lovers of good morals. The thanks of our community are due to those who have interested themselves in establishing Sabbath schools in our midst. May those who succeed them as pastors amongst us follow their example. A SPECTATOR.

### Tall Millett.—Our "curiosity shop"

is enriched by a specimen of tall millett raised by Sidney Smith, of La Prairie. There are five stalks from one stool, the longest being six feet and two inches. Two others came within an inch or two of the tallest. Mr. Smith is ahead so far.

### Apples.—For the purpose of showing

what can be done in the growth of fruit, Mr. Stephen Scott, jr., of the town of Bradford, has left with us several varieties of apples which are certainly very choice and excellent. One of the varieties, the tulip, in beauty and flavor, would be an acquisition to any orchard in the northern states.

### Farm Mortgagee's Meeting.—The

meeting of the general league will be held in this city next Tuesday, the 2nd of October, instead of Monday as we have heretofore published it.

### Escaped.—A young convict named Jas.

Wheeler, who committed a burglary in Rock county, and was sent up to the state prison for a year, last June, escaped last Friday afternoon. He was working in the lot, outside the yard wall, and had been granted liberty to go some distance from his overseer for his coat. The latter worthy, unsuspecting, didn't watch the boy so close as to see him clamber over the fence; but he was seen by the wife of the deputy Warden, who gave the alarm. Although he was immediately pursued, and the roads leading from the village were watched during the night, he was not again seen. He is 13 years of age, 4 feet 10 inches high, dark complexioned, and had on a common prison suit. Com. Heg offers fifty dollars for his arrest and return. It is but due to the officers of the prison to say that the individual under whose surveillance the little odger was, was not a regular guard, and has since been discharged.

### JANESVILLE BOARD OF TRADE.—The

officers of the board are J. W. Hobson president, B. F. Pixley secretary, J. G. Oront treasurer. The rooms of the board are in the north end of the east wing of the Hyatt House. One market place has been established, and the square opposite the Hyatt House selected.

### The following firms are represented in

the board: Pixley & Harlow, Bump & Gray, Norton, Orcutt & Clark, R. M. Hobson, Davis & Sutherland, J. M. McCargar & Co., Williams & Black, Smith & Crosby, Adam Andre, Hancock & Sutherland, Jackman & Alden, Jerome & Ross, Wood & Stone, D. H. McChesney, W. H. Douglas, J. W. Allen & Co., Chas. Hodson, O. B. Ford, Clark Bro's & Ellis, Wm. Hodson.

### METHODIST CONFERENCE.—A large

number of the clergymen belonging to the conference arrived to-day, preparatory to opening to-morrow. This evening, preaching at 7 o'clock.

### Military, remember your first drill

takes place to-night. The meeting will be in the council room, at half-past seven, and members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

### A Vote.—A vote was taken on the

cars of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to day and resulted as follows: Lincoln 53, Douglas 16, Breckinridge 5 and Bell 1.

### DANE COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.—

The republican convention of Dane county nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, A. Sherwin, of Madison; Register of Deeds, A. Pickett of Madison; Clerk of Court, J. J. Stark, of Madison; District Attorney, H. M. Lewis, of Madison; County Surveyor, T. Corral, of Madison; Clerk of Board, J. J. Johnson, of Pleasant Spring; Treasurer, Wm. Vroman, of Verona; Coroner, A. Stillwell, of Middleton.

### This ticket is a good one, and if the

republicans of Dane can elect it, the people of the county will have good reason to be satisfied.

### SAD ACCIDENT.—In the town of Spring

Grove, while loading grain, a young German, Frederick Wurster, fell from the load near to the horses' heels. The horses commenced kicking, and before he could be reached and taken away his head and chest were badly mangled. He was taken to a house near by, and soon died. He was a painter, badly deformed, has been in Chicago during the past summer, and had saved from his earnings a few hundred dollars. He and the citizens here will recollect him. He a young man of good habits.—Broadhead Reporter.

## STRANGE DEATH.—A strange death

happened in Jefferson, in this county, a few days since. The circumstances are as follows: David Chapp, a man about twenty-two years of age, was engaged in pitching on load of grain, in a field, and when he had thrown the shock nearly all on, a rabbit ran from under the same, and he ran to catch it; after he had run a few feet he fell suddenly, completely prostrated. In this condition he was taken to a house near by; he soon regained his strength, and became well and amiable—so much so that it required five or six men to hold him on the bed; in this condition he soon died. This strange death was probably caused by internal bleeding.—Broadhead Reporter.

## THE SEA SERPENT DISABLED.—The

original sea serpent has got it at last. Since he was seen on this coast, in July, he has departed on his travels and paid his first respects to the coast of Ireland, where, seeing a pleasure boat in which were several ladies, his aquatic highness reared his crest and showed twenty-five feet of his tail. "He raised his neck six feet above the surface, presenting a beautiful appearance, having large brilliant scales of yellow hue." But John Hington, of Trinity College, Dublin, fired at him, and he disappeared instantly, leaving the impression that he was severely hurt.—Boston Courier.

## WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM?—What

has become of the two or three personal charges brought against Mr. Lincoln at the beginning of the campaign? They would none of them stick, because all false, and he now stands before the country impregnable by even partisan malignity. The history of Presidential campaigns shows nothing like it.—Detroit Tribune.

## Has Douglas found his man?—Breckin-

ridge paper. Yes, and you have found your man; so let your victuals stop your mouth.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## The above is positively pretty good.

## DEPRECIATION OF STEAMBOAT STOCK.—

In 1859 Capt. E. B. Ward sold the steamer Planet to the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad for \$100,000. Like all steamboat lines when they get into the hands of railway corporations and they undertake to run them, they generally make a failure. In the hands of individuals, routes that before paid, are made to pay second fiddle to the railroads—hence, the business is neglected. A few days ago Capt. Ward bought the Planet back for \$15,000, and we learn that should freight prove as remunerative as at present, she will be put on the route from Buffalo to Chicago.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## The City Treasurer

Has removed his office to the room over the Meat Market on the upper bridge, and he respectfully gives notice to all who have not paid their taxes to do so without delay, and save costs, as the time for collecting the same is drawing to a close.

GEO. A. YOUNG, City Treasurer.  
Janesville, September 18th, 1890.

## A CARD.

We challenge the Union to produce a more splendid lot of Fancy Dress Silks than we are now offering, the style and quality are far superior to any ever before received by us; in fact all our goods are selected with great care, to suit pattern, quality, &c. We are now receiving over \$100,000 worth of merchandise, purchased by Edward McKee, who is now in New York attending the great European sale of the season. Look out for a mammoth hand-bill in a few days.

MOCKEY & BRO.,  
East side Main st., Red painted building.  
September 11th, 1890.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 22, 1890.

Receipts of wheat to-day were the largest of any day since the fall trade commenced, there being fully 11,000 bushels on the market. The feeling among buyers was firm in the morning at yesterday's closing rates, and several thousand bushels changed hands at a range of \$0.90 to \$0.95 for milling spring wheat about 10 o'clock when dispatches were received showing a slight decline at the lake shore, then buyers lowered their views to \$0.85 for milling spring and \$0.75 for shipping, closing with good demand at those figures. Receipts of coarse grain were fair and prices firm at quotations below.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter \$0.90 to \$0.95; good to choice milling spring \$0.95; common to fair shipping 77c. CORN—old shelled at \$0.25 to \$0.30 per bu. New in ear 18c to 20c per bu. POTATOES—plenty at 20c to 25c per bushel. BUTTER—scarcely in demand at 14c. EGGS—plenty at 7c to 8c per dozen. HIDES—Green, 5 to 6 c; Dry, 10 to 12 c. FURS—spring at \$3.00, per 100 lbs. POULTRY—chickens, Cash, turkeys, &c. WOOL—ranges at 25c to 30c per pound for common to best clips, with but very little coming forward.

## Chicago Market.

The flour market remains dull and neglected. The prices asked by a majority of the holders prevent shippers from entering the market. There was a fair business done in wheat but the market was weaker, at a decline. The ruling prices paid were \$3.45 to \$3.50 for No. 2; \$3.60 to \$3.70 for No. 1 spring, and \$3.80 to \$3.90 for northwest club in store. Corn was a shade lower, with less doing; the market closed quiet at 21c. Barley was in active request, with few choice samples on the market. Rye quiet and rather dull.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY,

### SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

### CLOCKS!

### FANCY GOODS!

### MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

### Cigar Holders, &c.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all the LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

## Jewelry Store

OF

## WEBB & LEE,

Which have been selected with the

## GREATEST CARE

direct from the

## IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

## WEBB & LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

## HELP WANTED.—A girl to do housework.

Also, a man and wife to work in a Hotel and Eating House must also be good character.—Apply to this office or to Milton Junction.

## Messrs. Editors:—I desire through the

columns of the Gazette to call the attention of the citizens of Janesville and Rock county to the following well known, reliable and prompt paying

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

Representing in the Aggregate

## CASH ASSETS

to the amount of

\$8,175,000 00.

Its Success Unparalleled in the Annals of

## INSURANCE:

THE PHOENIX COMPANY

of Hartford, Conn.

Cash Capital, - \$400,000 00

Cash Assets, - \$582,325 00

## THE PHOENIX COMPANY

devotes its entire time and attention to the business of

## FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY,

and having a Cash Capital pledged solely for that purpose, is enabled to offer

## SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

to those desiring reliable indemnity, and for promptness for the settlement of losses, the

Phoenix has no Rival in America.

H. KELLOGG, S. L. LOOMIS,

Secretaries.

BRANCH OFFICE, CHICAGO.

R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, Genl. Agents.

## The Merchants Insurance Company,

of Hartford, Connecticut.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$350,000.

The Hartford Companies are justly celebrated for their

## SAFETY AND GOOD MANAGEMENT,

and among them the Merchants' stands in the front rank.

## THE HAMPTON FIRE INS. CO.,

of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$325,000.

CHAS. MARSH, JOSEPH C. PINCHON,

Secretaries.

## THE CONWAY FIRE INS. CO.,

of Boston, Massachusetts.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$275,000.

D. C. ROGERS, JAS. S. WHITNEY,

Secretaries.

## THE WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

## INSURANCE COMPANY,

of Pittsfield, Mass.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$225,000.

Under the laws of Massachusetts none but

## SOUND AND RELIABLE

Insurance Companies are allowed to do business, and among them all there is none so safe or better for the amount at risk than those above named.

## THE INSURED

## PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS

Without Liability.

## THREE-FOURTHS

OF THE

## PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS

DIVIDED ANNUALLY

## TO

## POLICY-HOLDERS.

## CONTINENTAL

## INSURANCE CO.

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, \$500,000 00

Assets, July 1, 1890, 993,008 23

Liabilities, 14,792 44

The attention of the community is respectfully called to the following features in connection with this Company:

First—By insuring in this company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantage afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital.

Second—The security given, which is already large, will constantly increase with each year of successful operation. This is exhibited clearly in the following statement, showing the position of the company in each year since the new system was adopted.

July, 1885, Net Assets of the Company, \$370,923 43

" 1886, " " " 401,719 84

" 1887, " " " 421,008 02

" 1888, " " " 436,681 84

" 1889, " " " 452,528 29

" 1890, " " " 468,375 74

Third—The insured incur no liability whatever in obtaining these advantages of superior security and cheapness.

H. H. LAMPSON, Secy. GEO. T. HOPE, Pres.

CHAS. PECK Ass't Secy.

## THE SECURITY FIRE INS. CO.,

of New York.

Cash Capital, Half a Million of Dollars.

Surplus, One Hundred Thousand.

75 per cent. of the Net Profits

divided annually among policy-holders

Without Liability on their Part.

R. S. HAYDOCK, Secy. JOSEPH WALKER, Pres.

THOS. W. BURNHAM, Vice Pres.

## Applications solicited and Policies issued

in all the above companies, at a

## Low Rates

as by any other equally responsible company, by application to

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent

for Janesville and vicinity.

Losses Promptly and Fairly Adjusted.

FULL COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAWS.

## GREAT ANNUAL SALE

OF

## Staple and Fancy

## DRY GOODS!

THE STORE OF

## McKee & Bro.

Was closed on Tuesday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of making their own stock, and was opened next morning for trade at the unexcelled list of prices. Having purchased largely of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

the present season, and notwithstanding the large amount of trade we have done for the last two months, we have still on hand a very heavy stock of general merchandise, and in order to make room for our fall purchases, it will be necessary for us to dispose of at least

\$20,000 Worth

OF GOODS WITHIN THE NEXT 30 DAYS!

We know from past experience that this amount can be disposed of if goods are sold cheap enough. For the benefit of the buying community we annex a list of prices, &c.

## OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

## FANCY DRESS GOODS

## AT COST!

Delaines, Delaines,

A good Bereng Delaine at 13 1/2 cents. Best Mattings do. worth 20 cents, now only 15 1/2 cents yard. In fact the best quality Delaine in market at 15 1/2 cents.

## LAWNS, LAWNS, LAWNS!

200 pieces small pattern fast color Lawns at 5 1/2 cents, or 20 yards for one dollar. All our 10 cent, 15 cent and 20 cent Lawns for the next 30 days at 15 1/2 cents. All our French, Swiss and Organdy Mulls at a great reduction.

## PRINTS, PRINTS.

Our entire stock of French, English and American Prints until the first day of September at 8 cents per yard. These who intend purchasing prints had better avail themselves of this great reduction.

## Brilliant, Brilliant.

White and colored Brillants at 10 cts. to 12 1/2 cts. per yd.

## Hosiery.

1000 pairs Ladies' brown and colored hose at 8 1/2 cts. per pair. We are now in receipt of 1000 pairs of that splendid

## GRASS CLOTH.

sold by us in such large quantities last season, which we continue to sell at 2 cts. per yard, or 1 1/2 yds. for 25 cts.

## Ladies' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

10 cases Ladies' Lacing Gaiters, which we will sell at 44 cents per pair, and all others in the same proportion. We have also on hand a large stock of

## Sheeting, Linen, Table Linen, Napkins, &c.

which we offer for the next 30 days at a great reduction. Please read the following list of goods which we offer

## FOR ONE DOLLAR!

12 yards good delaine for one dollar.  
8 yards white delaine for one dollar.  
20 yards fast color small pattern lawn for one dollar.  
11 yards fast color small pattern lawn for one dollar.  
15 yards fast color small pattern lawn for one dollar.  
9 yards blue delaine for one dollar.  
14 yards fast color small pattern lawn for one dollar.  
20 fine pocket handkerchiefs for one dollar.

## For Ten Cents!

6 children's hdkfs for ten cts. 2 papers pins for ten cts. 2 fine lawn hdkfs for ten cts. 8 rolls tape for ten cts. 3 bunches blk linen thread at 10 cts. for one dollar. 5 yards flat ratons for ten cts. 5 small pins for ten cts. 4 yds lining edging for ten cts. 24 dwt buttons, ten cts. and all other goods in proportion.

This is an opportunity rarely offered to the ladies of Janesville and vicinity of purchasing goods at so great a reduction from original prices. The people of Janesville are invited to take advantage of this sale, and to recommend all who will to avail themselves of the chance to secure the best of goods at



**U R G E N T**

**Shirley S. Galt, Esq.**

[illegible]

judgment of mls and foreclosure in dated June 26th, 1890, I shall expose to the highest bidder, to wit: the city of Wisconsin, in the city of Janesville, the premises described in the following:

**1<sup>ST</sup> DAT OF SEPTEMBER, 1860.**

On the forenoon, the premises described in the following, to wit: all those certain pieces of land situated in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin and distinguished as the equal parts of lot number eighty-eight in the first of Stone's addition to the city of Janesville—beginning at a point thirty-three feet northwestern corner of said lot on Milwaukee and Franklin streets, thence southerly, parallel with Franklin street, to the intersection of said streets, thence easterly to the place of be-

of foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and the court thereon, in said court, on the 20th day of June, 1906, in pursuence thereof I shall sell to the highest bidder for cash, to-wit: the city of Jacksonville, in the county of Duval, on Florida, on the 20th day of November, on 1906.

WITNESSE MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1906.

THE FOREMAN of the said court, the following and premises situate in the town of the county and state aforesaid, viz: the northern portion of the town of Jacksonville, town three (3), range fourteen (14) and section (2) south and of the east half quarter of the south and of the east

...dange, or so much thereof as shall be  
for the satisfaction of the said debt, with in-  
terest, dated, 20, 1890.

ROBT T. LAWTON,  
Att'y.

CITY OF ROCK COUNTY.

JURY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

...as administrator of the estate of Charles D  
ed, plaintiff, against Daniel O Haxner,  
nyder, John J R Pease and Cornelia M  
ounts.

...and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure  
rendered in the above entitled action  
of day of June, 1890, the said day of  
plaintiff and against the above named de-  
fendant at public auction, to the highest

DAY of OCTOBER, A D 1890,

...the foreman of that day, at the circuit  
the city of Janesville in the county of  
of Wisconsin, the said day of  
and situate, lying and being in the city  
the county of Rock and state of Wiscon-  
and claimant.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

le, in aid and convey, all the following de-  
vise; the northern quarter of the north-  
east section of township one north, range  
quarter of section five, all in township  
of range six north, section four, west  
and being in the county of Adams and  
state of Wisconsin, also, the northeast corner of the  
northern portion of section eight, in township one  
north, range six north, section four, west,  
ten east, containing forty acres, being  
the Black and estate of Wisconsin, or so much  
allotted as shall be determined by the  
the plaintiff by virtue of said judgment.  
In 1890, J. H. [unclear] Sheriff Rock Co.,  
was Atty. [unclear]

**Sale on Foreclosure**  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
COUNTY OF ROCK COUNTY.

Against Henry Harris, Hannah D. Harris  
and J. A. Tupper, wife of Nathan  
and hy virtue of the Judgment of fore-  
sale rendered by the Circuit Court of  
Rock County, Wisconsin, on the 17th day  
of July, 1890, in favor of the above-

[illegible][illegible]